

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1867.

[No. 1931.

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD.

AT THE VENDUE STORE,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-  
tion and the prices of which are established,  
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the  
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

142 hds. of MOLASSES,  
5 puncheons RUM,  
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,  
Just Received and for Sale by  
Marsteller & Young.

May 25.

## For Sale

At HEWES & MILLER'S Wharf,  
A Large Decked Scow,

Suitable for carrying Wood or Stone; she  
will be sold low, if immediate application be  
made to.

Mordecai Miller.

June 3.

## Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,  
To any of the Windward Islands  
or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days—  
Apply to

W. Yeaton,

Kamsay's wharf.

May 9.

SPANISH HIDES,  
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COF-  
FEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,  
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St.  
Thomas—

FOR SALE, BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

April 25.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hunt,  
20 chests Young Hyson, and  
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior  
quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,  
6 hds. good Sugar,  
10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,  
Salt of various kinds,  
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for  
family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 17.

## Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE  
2 half do. do.  
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,  
40 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof  
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.  
8 do. New-England do.  
5 pipes Holland GIN  
2 do. country do.  
1 hhd. market Madeira Wine of a super-  
ior quality  
4 quarter casks do. do. 5th proof  
3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.  
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1.

## District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it  
may concern, That the Consul General  
of Portugal to the United States of America,  
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all  
papers that may be necessary for vessels  
bound from the ports of this district to any in  
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit  
having their bills of health thus certified, will  
be liable to undergo quarantine.  
It is requisite that any article shipped for  
account of a Portuguese subject, should be  
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese prop-  
erty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 15.

## WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of  
his business, to take care of a merchant mill—  
To such a one good wages will be given—  
For the person who wants, please apply to  
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from GEORGE  
BEARD to the subscriber, made for the pur-  
pose of securing to Philip Darrell and El-  
liott Muse, who became security for the  
said Beard in a forth-coming bond, given  
by him to John Janney, merchant, in Alex-  
andria, will be exposed to sale, at Colonel  
James Wren's tavern, on THURSDAY,  
the 11th day of June next, for ready mon-  
ey,

All the Property mentioned in  
the said Deed, viz.

One Negro Woman, called Betty—Ben-  
Madida, and Jess—one Waggon, one Cart,  
and Farming Utensils—eleven head of horned  
Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, and five  
Horses.

Charles Little, Trustee.

May 9.

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by  
Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county,  
to secure to Elliott, Campbell and Wheel-  
er, the payment of a certain sum of money  
therein mentioned, I will offer at public auc-  
tion, on SATURDAY, the 20th of June  
next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the  
said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the  
following

## VALUABLE PROPERTY,

TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on  
the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on  
his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac  
supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two  
estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two es-  
tates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in  
the forenoon and continue until all is sold  
or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy  
the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.

May 19.

## Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be  
sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alex-  
andria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue  
of a decree of the honorable the United States  
Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for  
the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months  
credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land,  
lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the  
lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater,  
containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in  
the county of Montgomery, on the waters of  
Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the  
Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of  
Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960  
acres—Also,

One other Tract of Land, in  
the county of Hampshire, in the state of Vir-  
ginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and  
by him sold to John Pankake, containing 432  
acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by  
the last will and testament of Robert Alexan-  
der, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and  
are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George  
Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,

George Deneale,

Edmund I. Lee,

May 25.

## FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,  
60,000 twenty-two inch shingles  
10 tierces fresh rice  
20 barrels tar, and 20 pork.

M. Miller.

June 1.

## FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,  
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from  
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling each—  
part of them suited to drawback.

Ravens Duck.  
French Brandy.  
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-  
casks.  
New-England Rum, in barrels.  
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

## Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTON & STEWART  
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.  
(Price One Dollar.)

## Freight Wanted



FOR THE  
Sloop PATTY,  
Captain WILLIAM BURNS; to  
any eastern port; burden about  
eight hundred barrels.

## PLASTER OF PARIS.

FOR SALE,  
The cargo of said Sloop, being about 100  
ons Plaster Paris. Apply to  
John G. Ladd.

May 19.

## Freight Wanted,

For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,  
FOR THE  
Sloop WILLIAM,



WM. SPEAR, Master;  
About 800 barrels burthen.  
Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 7.

## WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Working Men—  
also Horses and Carts to work on the  
public road between the poor house and Alex-  
andria.—Apply to

John Gadsby.

June 6.

## FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, about 11  
years of age.  
Apply to the Printer.

June 3.

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale,  
10 pipes fourth proof Cognac  
Brandy.

William Hodgson.

June 1.

## Exuma Salt—afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUT-  
LER—per brig Martha,  
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—  
which they will sell low, from on board.

April 29.

## Plaster Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaster Paris, on board the sch'r.  
Agness, at Lawraon and Fowle's wharf—and  
for sale by

Lawraon and Fowle.

Said schooner will take a few hundred  
barrels on freight for BOSTON; if immedi-  
ate application is made.

May 19.

## JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,  
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee  
10 tierces fresh Rice  
20 kegs fresh Raisins  
12 tierces green Copperas  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica  
20 barrels N. E. Rum  
25 barrels Whiskey  
10 bales Cotton  
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards  
12 boxes Tin Plates.  
AND IN STORE,  
11 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 26.

## A Brewery Establishment

FOR SALE.  
WISHING to quit the brewing business,  
I offer for sale all my right and inter-  
est in that extensive BREWERY which  
I now occupy. There is an established busi-  
ness, 1500 barrels having been sold in one  
season, 2000 might be made—all the work-  
ing utensils complete, with malt house, kiln,  
mill, casks, and 300 bushels of malt.—Also  
a line of wharf extending along the Potomac  
150 feet, very suitable for a lumber yard, or  
to receive flour by water—this may be treated  
for separately.

These premises are held by lease from the  
Corporation, who are to pay for all improve-  
ments of stone and brick, at the end of the  
lease, of which there are ten years unexpired  
from the 7th September next. One third of  
the purchase money will be required—for the  
remainder a liberal credit will be given on  
sufficient security. For further particulars  
apply to

Thomas Cruse.

May 27.

If not sold at private sale by the first  
of August, it will on that day be sold by pub-  
lic auction, at ten o'clock, on the premises,  
to the highest bidder.

## Just Received,

From Philadelphia, Mr. Murray's fashionable  
Kid and Morocco Slippers.  
Charles Pascoe.

May 26.

d3t-2a-1m

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers, desirous of enjoying that  
exclusive right of property, which is  
acknowledged and respected by the inhabitants  
of every other civilized country, prohibit,  
henceforth, all persons whatsoever from shoot-  
ing, hunting or ranging, as also from entering  
into, passing through, or in any other manner  
trespassing upon, their enclosed grounds, in  
the county of Alexandria. Having sustained  
a variety of damage from such unlawful prac-  
tices, they have pledged themselves to give  
each other, immediate notice of every tres-  
pass, which shall come under the observation  
of either, and to subject, indiscriminately, to  
the just penalties of the law, all who shall vol-  
untarily act in contempt of this prohibition.

Charles Alexander.

W. Rhodes.

John Gadsby.

John F. Smith.

Beal Howard.

Jacob Heineman.

Peter Sherron.

June 3.

A. B. For the information of those con-  
cerned, a copy of the law is subjoined.

An Act to prevent unlawful Hunting  
and Ranging.

1. Be it enacted, That if any person or per-  
sons, shall at any time shoot, hunt or range  
upon the lands or tenements, or fish or fowl  
in any creeks or waters included within the  
bounds of any other person or persons without  
license first obtained of the owner of such  
lands, every such offender shall forfeit and  
pay three dollars for every such offence, to  
be recovered with costs, before any justice of  
the peace of the county where the offence  
shall be committed, by the informer, to his  
own use; in which information, the confes-  
sion of the party accused, or the oath of one  
credible witness, shall be sufficient evidence.  
And where the owner of the land shall prose-  
cute for any unlawful shooting, hunting, rang-  
ing, fishing or fowling within his bounds, the  
oath of such owner shall be sufficient evidence  
to convict the offender; but in that case the  
penalty shall be paid to the overseer of the  
poor of the district wherein the offender re-  
sides, to the use of the poor of such district;  
and moreover every such offender shall be li-  
able to the action of the party grieved, at the  
common law, for his or her damages.

2. If any person shall be the third time  
convicted of any such offence as aforesaid, the  
justice of the peace, before whom such con-  
viction shall be, over and above giving judg-  
ment for the aforesaid forfeiture, shall re-  
quire such offender to enter into recognizance,  
with one or more sufficient sureties, to the go-  
vernor for the time being, and his successors,  
in the penalty of thirty dollars for his good be-  
haviour, during one whole year from thence  
next following; or in case of refusal so to do,  
shall commit him to the common jail, there  
to remain, until he give such security, or un-  
til the expiration of one month. And if after  
such security given such offender shall be  
convicted of shooting, hunting, or ranging,  
fishing or fowling unlawfully as aforesaid,  
within the time in his recognizance limited,  
such offence shall be breach of the good be-  
haviour, and the penalty of his recognizance  
shall be forfeited to the overseers of the poor,  
for the benefit of the poor of the district,  
wherein such conviction shall be.

3. All and every act or acts, within the pur-  
view of this act, shall be and the same are  
hereby repealed.

4. This act shall commence in force from  
and after the passing thereof.

Revised Code, Page 152.

No slave shall go from the tenements of  
his master or other person with whom he  
lives, without a pass or some letter or token  
whereby it may appear, that he is proceeding  
by authority from his master, employer or  
overseer; if he does it shall be lawful for any  
person to apprehend and carry him before a  
justice of the peace, to be by his order pun-  
ished with stripes, or not, in his discretion.  
And if any slave shall presume to come &  
be upon the plantation of any person whatso-  
ever, without leave in writing, from his mas-  
ter or overseer, not being sent upon any  
lawful business, it shall be lawful for the owner  
or overseer of such plantation, to give or  
order such slave ten lashes for every such  
offence.—See Revised Code, page 151; New  
Edition.



# TRIAL

OR  
COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth  
Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of  
the United States,  
And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district  
of Virginia.

Monday, May 25.

Mr. Wickham read from the act of Vir-  
ginia, page 108 of the revised code, sect. 8, as  
bearing upon this case. He observed that the  
present motion was also unprecedented in a  
system of criminal jurisprudence which was  
upwards of 100 years old. If the motion be a  
proper one, there must be some precedents  
in this country or in England. But if there  
be none such, and the gentlemen have not  
produced them, it is but fair to infer there are  
none such. It is therefore obvious that the  
present motion is contrary to the acts of Vir-  
ginia as well as to the common law.

The attorney for the U. States has said that  
he can take no final measures till general Wil-  
kinson is present. His deposition is greatly  
rolled upon. Now, Sir, I refer to you as well  
as the S. Court of the U. S. where you pre-  
sided, that the facts contained in that deposi-  
tion (if facts they were) did not amount to  
treason; but to a probable proof of the misde-  
meanor only. As to general Eaton's, it is  
not relied on. The sole reliance of the pro-  
secution is upon Wilkinson's. Of course, if  
Wilkinson himself were present, he could  
prove nothing new. But if gen. W. is so  
material a witness, why are they not prepa-  
red to go with him before the grand jury?  
Why is not gen. Wilkinson here? He is a  
military officer, bound implicitly to obey the  
head of the government. In the wars of Eu-  
rope a general has been known to march the  
same distance at the head of his army in a  
shorter time than gen. Wilkinson has had to  
pass from N. Orleans to this place. He is  
bound to go whenever the government directs  
him; to march to Mexico; to invade the Flo-  
ridas; or to come to this city. Perhaps there  
are other reasons for his not coming. But let  
us not press this subject.

What, Sir, is the tendency of this applica-  
tion? What is the motive? I have no doubt  
that the gentlemen mean to act correctly. I  
wish to cast no imputations. But the counsel  
and the court will know that there are a set of  
busy people (not I hope employed by the go-  
vernment) who thinking to do right, are la-  
boring to ruin the reputation of my client. I  
do not charge the government with this at-  
tempt. But the thing is already done. At-  
tempts have been made. The press from one  
end of the continent to the other has been en-  
listed on their side; to enlist prejudices a-  
gainst col. Burr. Prejudices? yes; they  
have influenced public opinion; by such re-  
presentations, by persons not passing between  
the prisoner and his country, but by exparte  
evidence and mutilated statements. Ought  
not this court to bar the door as far as possible  
against such misrepresentations? to shut every  
effort to excite further prejudices, until the  
case is decided by a sworn jury, not by the  
floating rumors of the day, but by the evi-  
dence of sworn witnesses? The attorney for  
the U. S. offers to produce his testimony; no  
doubt the most violent; no doubt the least  
impartial which he can select; testimony  
which is perhaps to be met and overthrown by  
superior evidence. Do they, besides these  
things, wish that the multitude around us  
should be prejudiced by garbled evidences?  
Do precedents justify such a course as this?  
"Produce your witnesses," they may say.—  
No; sir. Colonel Burr is ready for a trial;  
but he wishes for that trial to come before a  
jury. I do not pretend to understand the mo-  
tives which led to those things: it is enough  
that they produce the same mischievous ef-  
fects upon ourselves. Should government  
hereafter wish to oppress any individual; to  
drag him from one end of the country to the  
other by a military force; to enlist the pre-  
judices of the community against him; they  
will pursue the very same course which has  
now been taken.

Col. Burr is here ready for trial. They ad-  
mit that their testimony is not sufficient to  
bring him before a grand jury; and of course  
to found an indictment against him. Why  
then is this partial evidence to be exhibited  
on a motion for commitment? It is to nour-  
ish the prejudices against him. Will they  
then press a motion like this? Be it so, sir,  
I trust that the court will stand between the  
prisoner and his pursuers; for every man is  
presumed innocent, before he is found guilty.

Mr. Wirt. May it please your honors.—  
The attorney for the United States believing  
himself possessed of sufficient evidence to jus-  
tify a commitment of A. Burr for high trea-  
son, has moved the court to that effect. In  
making this motion he has merely done his  
duty; it would have been unpardonable in  
him to omit it. Yet the counsel in the de-  
fence complain of the motion and of the want  
of notice. As to the latter objection it must  
be palpable that the nature and object of the  
motion rendered notice improper. The gen-  
tlemen would have had the attorney to an-

nounce to the party concerned, that he was at  
length, in possession of sufficient evidence to  
justify his commitment for high treason.—  
and that being apprehensive he might not be  
disposed to stand this charge, he intended, as  
soon as the accused came to court next morn-  
ing to move his commitment. This would  
really be carrying politeness beyond the or-  
dinary pitch: it would not have deserved the  
name of candor, sir; but it would in fact have  
been an invitation to the accused to make his  
escape. But as gentlemen seem to doubt,  
with an air at least of earnestness, the propi-  
ety of this motion at this time, and express  
their regret that they have not had time to  
examine its legality, the attorney has offered  
to waive the motion until to-morrow, to give  
gentlemen the opportunity which they pro-  
fess to desire; but no sir, they will not  
have what they say they want, when offered  
by the attorney. Another gentleman, after  
having demanded why this motion was made,  
and by that demand drawn from the attorney  
an explanation of his motives, has been pleas-  
ed to speak of the attorney's statement of his  
apprehensions as "an episode;" which, "al-  
though good poetry, he says, had better have  
been let alone; when such serious matters of  
fact were in discussion." It may be an epi-  
sode, sir, if the gentleman pleases; he is at  
liberty to consider the whole as a piece of  
epic action, and to look forward to the ap-  
propriate catastrophe. But it does not appear  
to me to be very fair, sir, after having drawn  
from the attorney an explanation of his mo-  
tives, to complain of that explanation: if a  
wound has been inflicted by the explanation,  
the gentlemen who produced it should blame  
only themselves. But, sir, where is the crime  
of considering Aaron Burr as subject to the  
ordinary operation of the human passions? To-  
wards any other man, it seems, the attor-  
ney would have been justifiable in using pre-  
cautions against alarm and escape; it is only  
improper when applied to this man. Really,  
sir, I recollect nothing in the history of his  
department which renders it so very incredi-  
ble that Aaron Burr would fly from a prose-  
cution. But at all events the attorney is bound  
to act on general principles, and to take care  
that justice be had against every one accused,  
by whatever name he may be called or by  
whatever previous reputation he may be dis-  
tinguished.

This motion, however, it seems, is not  
legal at this time, because there is a grand  
jury in session. The amount of the po-  
sition is, that although it be generally  
true, that the court possesses the right to  
hear and commit, yet if there be a grand  
jury, this power of the court is suspended;  
and the commitment cannot be had unless  
in consequence of a presentment or bill of  
indictment found by that body. The ge-  
neral power of the court being admitted,  
those who rely on this exception should  
support it by authority, and, therefore, the  
loud call for precedents which we have  
heard from other side, comes improperly  
from that quarter. We ground this mo-  
tion on the general power of the court to  
commit: let those who say this power is  
destroyed by the presence of a grand jury  
show one precedent to countenance this  
original and extraordinary motion. I be-  
lieve, sir, I may safely affirm that not a  
single reported case or dictum can be found  
which has the most distant bearing toward  
such an idea. Sir, no such dictum or case  
ought to exist; it would be unreasonable  
and destructive of the purposes of justice.  
For if the doctrine be true at all that the  
presence of a grand jury suspends the  
power to hear and commit by any other  
authority, it must be uniformly and univer-  
sally true; in every other case as well as  
this, and in every case which can be pro-  
posed while a grand jury is sitting. Now,  
sir, let us suppose, that immediately on  
the swearing of this grand jury and their  
retiring to their chamber, Aaron Burr had  
been for the first time brought to this town  
—the members of the evidence scattered  
over the continent; the attorney, however,  
in possession of enough to justify the ar-  
rest and commitment of the accused for  
high treason, but not enough to authorize  
a grand jury to find a true bill. What is  
to be done? The court disclaims any  
power to hear and commit, because there  
is a grand jury.—The grand jury cannot  
find a true bill because the evidence is  
not sufficient to warrant such a finding;  
the natural and unavoidable consequence  
would be, that the man must be discharg-  
ed. And then, according to Mr. Wick-  
ham's principle of ethics, that every man  
is supposed to intend the natural conse-  
quence of his own acts, the gentlemen  
who advocate this doctrine intend that  
Aaron Burr shall be discharged without a  
trial.

I beg you, sir, to recollect what was  
said by gentlemen the other day, when you  
were called upon to give an additional  
charge to the grand jury. You were told  
that a grand jury should require the same  
evidence to find a true bill, which a petit  
jury would require to convict the prisoner.  
Connect this principle with the doctrine

to question: the sitting of the grand jury  
suspends all power to commit by any other  
body; and the grand jury cannot find a  
bill unless on evidence on which they would  
convict as a petit jury; connect these two  
principles and consider the immaturity of  
evidence which always exists at the period  
of arrest and commitment; and the sit-  
ting of the grand jury, instead of being a  
season of admonition and alarm, becomes  
a perfect jubilee to the guilty.

But it is said, that this motion is "an  
attempt to divest the constitutional organ  
of its just and proper power?" I believe,  
sir, it was never before heard, that an ap-  
plication to commit for safe keeping was  
an encroachment on the power of the grand  
jury. Would the gentlemen have us to ad-  
dress this motion to the grand jury? They  
might as well propose that we should sub-  
mit the bill of indictment to the court and  
desire them to say, whether it is a true  
bill or not. This would indeed be the  
"shifting of powers" of which the gentle-  
man complains. As it is, sir, there is no  
manner of collision between the power  
which we call upon the court to exercise  
and the proper power of the grand jury.  
The justices arrest and commit for safe  
keeping; then comes the function of the  
grand jury to decide on the truth of the  
indictment exhibited against the prisoner.  
The two offices are distinct in point of  
time and totally different in their nature &  
objects.

But it is said that "there is great incon-  
venience in submitting a great law officer  
to the necessity of expressing an opinion  
on the crime on a motion like this;" "that  
the judge, like the juror, should come to  
the trial with his mind pure and unbiassed."  
This argument does not apply to the  
legality of the power which we call upon  
the court to exercise: it goes merely to the  
expediency of exercising this power; and  
if the argument be true the court ought ne-  
ver to commit; whether the grand jury be  
sitting or not. This, however, sir, is a  
matter for legislation, not for judicial con-  
sideration. Whenever the legislature shall  
decide, by the force of this argument, that  
the court which commits shall not sit on the  
trial in chief, a motion like this will become  
improper; at present, however, the legis-  
lature has left this power with the court;  
and we claim its exercise from considera-  
tions of the most serious importance to  
truth and justice.

But, sir, we are told that this investiga-  
tion is calculated to keep alive the public  
prejudices—and we hear great complaints  
about these public prejudices—the country  
is represented as being filled with misre-  
presentations and calumnies against Aaron  
Burr—the public indignation it is said is al-  
ready sufficiently excited: this argument,  
also, sir, has no application to our right to  
make this motion; it does not affect the le-  
gality of our procedure. But if the motion  
is likely to have this effect, we cannot help  
it—no human institution is free from in-  
conveniences—the course we hold is a le-  
gal one—without it a necessary one—we  
think it a duty. It is no answer to us then  
to say that it may produce inconveni-  
ences to the prisoner. But let us consider  
this mournful tale of prejudices, and the  
likelihood of their being excited by this  
motion. Sir, if Aaron Burr be innocent,  
instead of resisting this motion he ought  
to hail it with triumph and exultation.—  
What is it we propose to introduce? Not  
the rumors which are floating through the  
world; not the talk of the multitude, nor  
the speculations of newspapers; but the evi-  
dence of facts; we propose that the whole  
evidence exculpatory as well as accusative  
shall come before you; instead of exciting  
this is the true mode of correcting prej-  
udices; the world which it is said has been  
misled and inflamed by falsehood, will now  
hear the truth; let the case come out; let  
us know how much of what we have heard  
is false, how much of it true; how much  
of what we feel is prejudice; how much of  
it is justified by fact; who ever before heard  
of such an apprehension as that which is  
professed on the other side? Prejudice ex-  
cited by evidence! Evidence, sir, is the  
great corrector of prejudice. Why then  
does Aaron Burr shrink from it? It is  
strange to me that a man who complains so  
much of being without cause illegally seiz-  
ed and transported by a military officer,  
should be afraid to confront his evidence.  
Evidence can be promotive only of truth.  
I repeat it then, sir, why does he shrink?  
Why does he shrink from the evidence?  
The gentlemen on the other side can give  
the answer. On our part we are ready to  
introduce that evidence.

Permit me now, sir, to turn to the act  
of assembly which has been read by Mr.  
Wickham. Into what embarrassment must  
the ingenious and vigorous mind of that  
gentleman have been driven, before he  
would have taken refuge under this act of

assembly? It is but to read it, to see that it  
has no manner of application whatever to  
this motion: that it applies to the case of a  
person already committed—declaring that  
such person shall be bailed if not indicted  
at the first term after his commitment and  
discharged if not indicted at the second  
term. [Revised code by Pleasants & Page,  
103. § X.]

"When any person committed for trea-  
son"—Now, sir, is Aaron Burr commit-  
ted for treason? If not it is obvious that the  
clause has no manner of application to him.  
Why, sir, the object of this motion is to  
commit him. Gentlemen must have been  
in strange confusion when they resorted to  
this law.

Mr. Wickham asks if general Wilkinson  
be a material witness, why he is not here?  
"Who is general Wilkinson," says the  
gentleman? Is he not the instrument of the  
government bound to a blind obedience?"  
I am sorry for this and many other decla-  
matory remarks which have been neces-  
sarily and improperly introduced; but the  
gentleman assures us that no imputation is  
meant against the government; oh no sir,  
colonel Burr, indeed, has been oppressed,  
has been persecuted, but far be it from the  
gentleman to charge the government with  
it; colonel Burr, indeed, has been harass-  
ed by a military tyrant who is "the instru-  
ment of the government, bound to a blind  
obedience;" but the gentleman could not  
by any means be understood as intending to  
insinuate ought to the prejudice of the go-  
vernment. The gentleman is understood,  
sir: his object is correctly understood. He  
would direct the public mind from Aaron  
Burr and point it to another quarter. He  
would too, if he could, shift the popular  
displeasure which he has spoken of, from  
Aaron Burr to another quarter. These re-  
marks are not intended for your ear, sir;  
they were intended for the people who sur-  
round us; they can have no effect upon the  
mind of the court; I am to well acquainted  
with the dignity, the firmness, the illumina-  
tion of this bench to apprehend any such  
consequences. But the gentlemen would  
balance the account of popular prejudices;  
they would convert this judicial enquiry  
into a political question—they would make  
it a question between Thomas Jefferson &  
Aaron Burr. The purpose is well under-  
stood, sir, but it shall not be served. I  
will not degrade the administration of this  
country by entering upon their defence.  
Besides, sir, this is not our business—at  
present we have an account to settle (not  
between Aaron Burr and Thomas Jeffe-  
son, but) between Aaron Burr and the laws  
of his country. Let us finish his trial first.  
The administration too will be tried be-  
fore their country, before the world; they  
sir, I believe, will never shrink either from  
the evidence or the verdict.

Let us return to A. Burr: "Why is not  
gen. Wilkinson here?" Because, sir, it  
was impossible in the nature of things for  
him to be here by this time. It was on the  
first of April, sir, that you decided on the  
commitment of A. Burr for the misde-  
meanor; until that decision was known,  
the necessity of summoning witnesses  
could not be ascertained; gen. Wilkin-  
son is the commander in chief of the Amer-  
ican troops in a quarter where his pre-  
sence is rendered important by the temper  
of the neighborhood; to summon him on  
the mere possibility of commitment would  
have afforded a ground of clamor, per-  
haps a just one against the administration;  
the certainty that A. Burr would be put  
upon his trial could not have been known  
at Washington till the 5th or 6th of April.  
Now, sir, let the gentlemen on the other  
side make a slight calculation: Orleans is  
said to be 15 or 1600 miles from this place  
—suppose the U. S. mail travelling by a  
frequent exchange of horses and riders, a  
hundred miles per day, should reach Or-  
leans in 17 days from the Federal City;  
it would be the 23d or 25th of April (put-  
ting all accidents out of the question) be-  
fore gen. W. could have received his or-  
ders to come on; since that time until this  
he has had 30 days to reach Richmond.  
Could a journey of 15 or 1600 miles be  
reasonably performed in 30 days; who can  
bear a journey of 30 miles per day for 30  
days together? But, sir, gen. W. is not  
here; due means have been used to bring  
him here, his materiality is ascertained by  
his affidavit and the attorney does not  
choose to send up the indictment in his ab-  
sence. But, we admit, it seems, that we  
are not ready to make good our charge.  
In my opinion there is evidence enough  
to prove the treason independent of gen.  
Wilkinson. But it is important in every  
point of view that that gentleman should  
be here; it is important to his own reputa-  
tion, & to the people of the U. S. that he should  
be here; and on the part of the grand jury,  
Sir, there is no calculating what inferences  
unfavorable to the prosecution, might be

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drawn from the mere circumstance of his absence. The attorney is therefore in my opinion very right not to hazard the justice and the fair trial of this case, by sending up the indictment in gen. Wilkinson's absence.

But it seems that Wilkinson's affidavit has already been decided to have no relation to the charge of treason. To what gen. W's affidavit tended while it was inculcated, or connected only with that of gen. Eaton, is no proof of what its tendency may be now in connexion with the great mass of additional testimony which we have collected. Sir, we say that it is the key stone which binds the great arch of evidence now in our possession.

As to sending up the indictment, it is not of the question. Truth and justice require that it should not now be sent up. But we hope, sir, that the motion to commit Aaron Burr will be received, because we think it a legal and a just and necessary measure of precaution.

At this moment the grand jury returned into court, and their names being called over, requested an adjournment. After some desultory conversation between their foreman and the chief justice, respecting certain points of form, they were accordingly adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock. They immediately retired from the court, when Mr. Hay arose to proceed with the argument. He spoke in substance as follows:

I stand here, sir, engaged in the performance of a most serious duty. I appear here in a cause which involves the character of our government. I come here to charge Aaron Burr with high treason against the U. S.; with "levying war" upon his country. Sir, it was natural to suppose that such a serious charge would have made a most serious impression upon A. B's mind; that he would have roused all the energies of his understanding in his service; in vindicating himself against such heinous charges, and not in casting imputations upon the government. Why, then, sir, does he turn from himself against the administration? Why these complaints of persecution, which have fastened our ears? I most solemnly deny the charge. I most confidently avow there is not a title of evidence to support it. None can be produced, unless it be a persecution, that the government brings him before a legal tribunal, where his guilt and innocence will be impartially established. A. Burr stands accused of the highest crimes and misdemeanors; he stands charged with a deliberate design of involving his country in all the horrors of a civil insurrection, or of entangling her in a war with a foreign nation. This is the true question before the court, and instead of meeting this charge with the energy and firmness which became him; instead of confronting it with his evidence, he complains forsooth of persecution. And where, sir, is this tremendous persecution?

"Because he was sent here by a military authority?" But could A. Burr have been tried in the country where he was arrested? Was Blennerhassett's island in the Mississippi territory? Or ought he not to have been conveyed to that judicial district, which possessed a competent jurisdiction? But if A. Burr ought to have been sent here, by what number of men should he have been escorted? Was it by one man only; from whom he could have been so easily rescued, and whose vigilance he could most probably have eluded? Or ought he to have been conveyed, as he really was, by the energy of men, like Perkins, whose unshrinking firmness & whose humanity (in the presence of A. Burr himself) I avow it, let him deny it if he can! had completely qualified him for the safe transportation of his prisoner?

But sir, when this cry and spell of persecution are once excited, it is not easy to set bounds to its fury?—Not contented with inveighing against the pretended persecution of the government—a government which never did persecute; and a government which cannot persecute, and which will forever stand firm in the affections of the people, from the integrity and intelligence which has marked its measures; not contented with lavishing their complaints against it, the counsel for the prisoner have even turned against the humble instruments who conduct the prosecution. They seriously complain that we have given them no previous notice of this motion, and these are the very men who have so often offered motions to this court without the slightest intimation to ourselves. Sir, I most positively assert that no notice in the present case ought to have been given. I shall not pretend to assert that A. Burr was disposed under the present state of things, to effect his escape.

But I say supposing such to have been the fact, and supposing that availing himself of the information which we had imparted, he should have taken to flight; I appeal to the candor of every impartial man; I appeal to the candor of the opposite counsel themselves whether I should not have been guilty of a most gross violation of my duties.

But they say, he ought not to be committed, because the presence of the grand jury suspends the authority of this court. But where are the precedents which justify this position? I have not made many researches into this case; because I did not suppose there was a single sceptic at this bar who would deny the universality of the proposition that we have laid down, that it was the right of the court to commit in every case where they deemed it proper. They saw that in this case the powers of the grand jury and the court were concurrent. Strange that they should forget the immense difference between their powers! There is a difference in the evidence necessary to convince them. We are not bound to submit the same testimony before the grand jury which we may produce before the court; much less before a petit jury. Affidavits may convince the court that it is proper to commit; but it is not perfectly certain whether it be proper to exhibit them before a grand jury. I am however unacquainted with the opinion, which the court entertain on this point; but I will boldly inquire, whether I should discharge my honest duty, were I to submit my indictment before the grand jury at this moment, when I have not all the material evidence which we may possess? Sir these gentlemen may cast their groundless censures upon me; but in vain; all their clamors will never move me from my purpose. The course which I am pursuing is sufficient to satisfy my own conscience, and it is indifferent to me whether ten or ten thousand men should join in my condemnation.

Mr. Boits asserts, that we have produced no authorities to prove our position; and that we have none to produce. But is it right to be continually recurring to precedents? Is there no allowance to be made for the operations of common sense, in any case? Where cases of doubt and difficulty occur, a reference of this kind is certainly proper to enlighten and fortify our own judgments. But even admitting the propriety of introducing precedents in the whole extent for which gentlemen contend, it is their business and not our own to comply with the requisition for precedents. We stand upon the broad, general principle, that courts have the power to commit. If gentlemen contest this principle in the present case, why do they not introduce their countervailing authorities?

Mr. Hay expressed his regret that his friend, Mr. Wickham, had not more seriously meditated upon this subject, before he had urged his objections; that if he had understood it with his usual correctness, he never would have troubled the court with the law of Virginia; for that this law had not the slightest bearing upon the specific proposition before them.

(Mr. Hay's speech to be continued.)

NEW-YORK, June 6  
Captain King of the ship American Eagle, who left Montevideo the 5th April, informs that the British still kept possession of that place, and were making preparations to attack Buenos Ayres. Reinforcements from England were expected daily. Nine of the crew of the ship Bengal that was cast away in Maldonado roads, came home with Captain King.

Captain K. further informs, that the British had taken Colonia; and that general Beresford was on the eve of sailing for England.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.  
TUESDAY, JUNE 9.  
MONARCHY! MONARCHY!  
"The Federalists are Monarchists," say the modest leaders of Democracy.—Forgetting the impudence of the assertion, let us examine the truth of it. When we were feeble colonists and the British were endeavoring to oppress us, who first started into action and called on their countrymen to assert their rights and be free? The Federalists. Who, after the revolution, whilst we were without government, and every ligament of society was broken, framed and adopted the constitution, the security of our liberty and happiness? The Federalists. After the constitution was adopted Washington and Adams were successively presidents; both Federalists, and both proud of the distinction. During

their administration all the branches of the government were Federal; did they introduce monarchy? Did they attempt it? At the adoption of the constitution there was a faction composed of the discontented & of those who were averse to the constitution. Men of fallen expectations, and disappointed ambition; they pretended to be the friends of the people, and styled themselves Republicans; they found the people ripe for tumult and eager for novelty; by the most foul means they raised a flame, its pestiferous beams were spread abroad; honest simplicity mistook it for the flash of truth and conviction, credulous ignorance was content to follow it for it flattered its merit and discernment; the turbulent and wicked soon found it was indeed their own cause; they gained the ascendancy, and what have they gained? The leaders have gained places of honor and profit; the people have gained nothing, but lost much. In the decline of the Roman empire it delighted a Roman to tell what Rome had been; and years hence when the Democratic pigmies who now flatter on the stage, and infest places of honor and profit, shall be forgotten, the American will revert with joy to the good days of Washington and Adams. Washington was never frightened into submission by the whiskered visage of a French minister; Adams never tamely suffered himself to be ignobly braided and insulted by a Spanish marquis.

[Reporter.]

Some of our spindle shank bucks have been in the habit, for years past, of being inoculated for the cow-pox, in hopes by that means to get calves to their legs.

SHIP NEWS.  
Port of Alexandria.  
ARRIVED.  
Sloop Maria Antoinette, capt. Brandt, 22 days from St. Jago-de-Cuba; coffee, sugar, dye woods, &c. Wadsworth & Butler.  
Left there schooner General Pinckney, captain Lowe, of this port, to sail in 8 or 10 days.  
May 24, was spoke by two French privateers off Hentaga, who put on board captain Fitch, of the Danish schr. Kliza, from Cape Francois bound to Philadelphia, and his crew; likewise Mr. Brown, mate of the brig Argus of Providence, 31 bound to Jamaica, and the crew. (Lat. 31 58, long. 73 20, spoke the British ship Tartar, capt. Mitchell, from Charleston bound to Liverpool, out 4 days, ship Aspinall, Hughes, and ship Dudden, of and for Liverpool, in company. 5th June, off Cape Henry, was boarded by the British frigate Melampus, and treated politely. Captains Trotter and Cox, of the sloops Susan and William, of Bermuda, came passengers, their vessels having been captured on their passage from Jamaica to New York, and carried into St. Jago.

FREIGHT WANTED  
For Boston or any Northern Port,  
For Schooner ELIZA,  
JAMES WELDEN, Master,  
800 barrels burthen. For terms apply to  
W. YEATON,  
Ramsay's Wharf.  
June 9. d7c

JUST RECEIVED,  
A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent Rich Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,  
FOR SALE BY  
Booksellers, King-street, Alexandria.  
June 9. law 3m

Fifty Dollars Reward.  
RAN AWAY the twenty-first day of May, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about 4 miles from Alexandria ferry, Negro NED, and sometimes calls himself EDWARD PLATT, 30 years old, a small slender-made negro, a blacksmith by trade, and can read and write. He has a bright mulatto woman at Alexandria, called Rachel, for a wife, and has four or five children by her—the woman is or was the property of Miss Contee. I cannot describe his dress as he had a variety of good clothes. Any person apprehending the said negro and securing him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles from home Ten dollars, if forty miles Thirty Dollars, and if at a greater distance the above reward and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

June 9. James Hawkins. law 5m

To Parents, Guardians and Teachers.  
JUST PUBLISHED,  
BY COTTON AND STEWART,  
ALEXANDRIA.  
MAVOR'S  
UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,  
Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.  
Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.  
THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.  
NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of literary books for children in the nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and fashioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, De Worthe and Fennell. The superfluous has been attached to what tedious care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been laid by the most tasteless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a process: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed as mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet is it the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to form the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraced to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have sacrificed the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one is learned to read; it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the utility of his undertakings, and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light this present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that his candid and judicious will appreciate his motives, and his productions as they deserve. Our sentiments and yet conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many are willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinted with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early inculcated, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten; nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the preparation of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to the purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve; nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbauld, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to astonish, date their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only required a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to tell ye, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry quantity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to rebound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed. Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he carefully perused this work on the Editor's attention, "That a Spelling Book frequently contains the whole library of a poor child, unless when charitably put a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 20th, 1832.

JUST RECEIVED,  
By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subscribers,  
275 Spanish Hides  
12 Hogheads Molasses  
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax  
39 boxes white and brown Sugars  
2000 lbs. Coffee  
150 boxes Segars  
9 tons Fustic  
6 co. Logwood  
Wadsworth & Butler.  
June 9.

Joseph Janney  
HAS JUST RECEIVED  
His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable quantity and a good assortment, which are offered for sale.  
He has removed his Store to King-street, opposite to Paton and Fletcher's.  
5 mo. 12. d3tec

20 Dollars Reward.  
ELOPED from the subscriber living near Richmond Court-House, Virginia, on the last of April, a lad by the name of George. He is short, of a dark complexion, and about 18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by a fall from a horse at Hanover court house, when living with John Tayloe, esq. Mount Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness. He took with him, a variety of clothes, particularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost new. The above reward will be given for apprehending and confining him in any jail in the state. Should he be apprehended out of the state, an additional reward will be given by  
Landon Carter.  
Richmond County, (Va.)  
May 23. (J. I.)



## SHOES.

I have just received an assortment of the following kind of SHOES, which will be sold low.

Ladies' Morocco Slips, with Wirtemberg, block, and spring heels.  
Ditto, fashionable Leather Slips, Walking Shoes and Ties.  
Misses' Morocco Slips.  
Gentlemen's Shoes and Pumps, various qualities.  
Boys' ditto.  
Children's Shoes.  
Ditto Leather and Velvet Bootees.

Ephraim Gilman.

June 8.

d3t

## JUST RECEIVED.

80 chests, boxes and cannisters of fresh TEAS, carefully selected,  
20 hds. Muscovado SUGARS,  
10 hds. MOLASSES,  
With a general assortment of GROCERIES, as usual.

For Sale by

Roberts & Griffith.

June 1

law 3w

FOR SALE.

## Two NEAT GIGS.

Apply to

Mial Dorsey,

Alex. 11th St.

May 21.

4law 2w

## To be Rented.

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouses on King and Henry streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-house.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

co

## To Sell or Rent.

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

Sarah Porter.

February 14.

2a1w

## This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber of the county of Alexandria, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM CHASE, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1807.

Edmund L. Lee, Exr.

All persons indebted to the said deceased, are required to make speedy settlement.

May 11.

2aw 4w

FOR SALE.

## THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT.

Sing Creek, called Rural Felicity, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice. For terms apply to

RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28.

co

## FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostrer, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one. He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8.

co

## LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a LUMBER YARD, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6.

eo 2m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

## JUST RECEIVED.

## Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA.

Vol. 3d. Part 1st and 2d.

AND

Vol. 4th. Part 1st.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

Robert Gray.

May 27.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Philip Walton to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "Scump-Hill," and in the subdivision thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.

May 29.

Stawds

## Public Sale.

## ON MONDAY,

The 6th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private sale, of which timely notice will be given)

That LOT on the west side of Fairfax-street, to the south of the Marshal's late office, and nearly opposite Mr. Thompson's, measuring 39 feet 1 3/4 inches on Fairfax-street, and backwards parallel with Cameron-street 123 feet 3 inches.

The dwelling house consists of five rooms, a kitchen, and good large cellar. A thorough repair of the house, building a new stable, and other improvements on this lot, cost upwards of \$1000 in the year 1807.

AND IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,

At the Coffee-House,

That half acre lot in the town of Dumfries, near the tobacco warehouse & Quantico creek, designated in the plan of the said town by No. 146; on which are erected a substantial, well built brick house, 54 by 28 feet, a bale, or store house, 80 by 18 feet, stable, &c.

The purchaser to give bonds with security for the price, payable by equal portions in one, two and three years, without interest if punctually paid; and to secure the payments a deed of trust on the property purchased. A good title will be made by

Colin Auld.

May 20.

[22]

Stawds

## The U. States—Libellants,

against

The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging,

Tackle, Apparel and Furniture—

Respondents.

## IT IS ORDERED.

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door of this county, at the coffee-house door, in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Denecale, C. C.

May 15.

cots

## Pursuant to the above order

of court, Robert Moss, D. M. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, hereby gives Notice, That the seizure and libel in the case above stated, is for a breach of the revenue laws, in trading to a certain port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the acknowledged government of France. The trial will commence on the day, and at the place above mentioned, where all persons concerned are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, D. M.

May 15.

cots

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, a negro woman named Tabby, she is about 55 years of age, of the common size, of a yellowish complexion, long face, high cheek bones, and her eyes sunk in—she understands every kind of house work, washing, nursing, &c. In the latter capacity she has been passing herself in Alexandria, and has said by my authority. There are various circumstances which lead me to believe she has been and is now secreted by her husband Jerry (the property of Joseph Mandeville, junior). He is hired to his father John Mandeville, as a laborer, and sometimes drives a cart on the streets. Twenty Dollars will be paid if taken in the district, and the above reward if taken above 10 miles without, provided that she is so secured that I get her again.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, in any capacity whatever.

H. ROSE.

April 24.

[20.]

2aw

## Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

## An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

## MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

## WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognias, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

## TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;

pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; Rotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool;

adder; coppers; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder;

Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British

battle powder] from F to treble sealed;

chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

shovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

## A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madira,

Buzelios,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

ginger; basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dilt and

spemaceti candles, refined salt-petre, Rotant

indigo, alum, coppers, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

english and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article

in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

## TICKETS.

In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery, Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.

For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store;

Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.

May 20.

## R. GRAY

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A few copies of Memoirs of the Life of Marmontel, in two volumes, 12 mo. Price two dollars bound and lettered.

Geographical Compilations, two volumes.

Price two dollars fifty cents.

Tucker's Universal History for schools.

R. GRAY has on hand,

A good stock of Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards, Spelling-Books, Bibles, Testaments, Slates and Slate Pencils, Playing and Blank Cards, Ink-Powder, &c. &c. which he will sell low for cash.

May 13.

colm

## PROPOSALS

Are issued in Boston, for publishing by subscription,

ARROWSMITH'S

## MAP OF THE WORLD;

The size of which, will be six feet eleven inches, by four feet ten inches, handsomely engraved and printed on fine thick paper. Price to subscribers, from nine to fourteen dollars, according to the mounting, coloring, varnishing, &c. &c.

\* Subscriptions received by R. Gray,

Alexandria.

June 1.

## Trial of Col. Aaron Burr.

WESTCOTT & CO.

ELEVENTH STREET,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

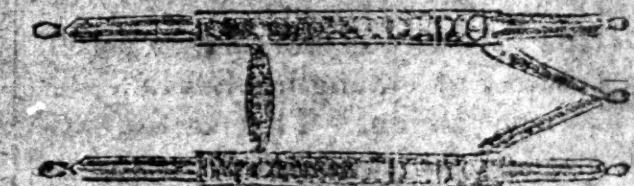
WASHINGTON CITY.

INFORM the Public that they have engaged THOMAS CARPENTER, one of the most able and correct Stenographers in the United States, to attend the circuit court, to commence its session at Richmond the 22d instant; and in case the said trial comes on, to publish as speedily as possible a complete and full account thereof, accompanied by all the documents relative to this all important case.

The Enquirer, and Argus, of Richmond, and the American, of Baltimore, will please to publish this advertisement in their respective papers, three times immediately on receipt thereof, and charge the same to the Editor of the Expositor.

N. B. The copy right will be secured.

May 19.



## Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.